in the Country. The Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1990, have also been framed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, to regulate through licensing, periodic inspection, etc., the irradiation of food articles. It is proposed to set up three pilot scale irradiation facilities which would be located in Uttar Pradesh (UP). West Bengal and Maharashtra for the irradiation of potatoes and onions.

(c) It is proposed to set up a commercial irradiator in Vashi, New Bombay, to treat 20,000 tonnes of spices annually. Arrangements are being worked out to irradiate spices and sell the irradiated products through the retail stores in Bombay of the Apna Bazar Cooperative Departmental Stores which is a unit of the Mumbi Kamgar Madhywarti Grahak Sahakari Mandal Ltd. The export market can be considered only after the irradiated products are sold in the domestic market as per the conditions imposed by some of the importing countries. A priority item is the export of irradiated spices.

Protest against the construction of Kaiga nuclear plant

1484. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kaiga Atomic Power Project has been languishing and the residents have protested for the laying of the foundation of the first tower.

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to review its stand on Kaiga Atomic Power Project in view of great resentment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Construction work on the Kaiga Power Plant which commenced in 1988, is progressing. There were some petitions against the project. The petitions have been replied to. There is no proposal with the Government for reviewing its stand on the project.

Diploma in radiation medicines

1485. DR. RANBIR SINGH:
SHRI RAMNATH KOVIND:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of doctors trained so far by BARC Bombay and Institute of Nuclear Medicines Delhi for Diploma in Radiation Medicine;

(b) what is the amount spent thereon by the Department of Atomic Energy;

(c) whether any conditions are imposed by Government while incurring expenditure on their studies; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and in how many cases the said conditions were flouted by the individuals and what penalty was imposed on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) 154 Doctors have been trained so far at the Radiation Medicine Centre of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Bombay and awarded a Diploma in Radiation Medicine and 60 Doctors have been trained so far by the Institute of Nuclear Medicines and Allied Sciences, New Delhi, for Diploma in Radiation Medicine under the aegis of the Delhi University.

(b) The amount spent by the Department of Atomic Energy (BARC) towards the training programme is approximately Rs. 5.52 lakh per year.

(c) and (d) Under the terms and conditions prescribed by BARC for the training course, if a student fails to complete the course, the stipend paid for the entire 12 months period has to be refunded to the BARC. A bond to this effect is taken from each student before admission to the course. However, there has been no such instance

in BARC. A condition imposed by the Institute of Nuclear Medicines and Allied Sciences, is that stipends will not be paid to Doctors in service who draw their normal pay during training.

Contribution of power by atomic Energy

1486. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of power by atomic energy in the total power generation in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to boost this contribution,

(c) if so, the details thereof: and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Nuclear power generation between 1991 and 1994 was around 2 per cent of the total power generation.

(b) and (c) The present installed nuclear power capacity is 1720 MWe. With the expected commencement of commercial operation of Kakrapar Unit-2, the total installed capacity would be 1940 MWe; when the Rajasthan 3 &4 units are completed, the total installed nuclear power capacity is expected to reach 2820 MWe. Other projects include the Tarapur 3 &4 units, Kaiga Units 3 to 6 and Rajasthan 5 & 6 units. The implementation of these projects will depend on availability of funds.

(d) Does not arise.

परमाणु प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए आपात योजनाएं

1487. **श्री अजीत पी०के० जोगी :**

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सभी परमाणु प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए तैयार की गई वर्तमान आपात योजना अपर्याप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके तथ्य और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सभी परमाणु विद्युत प्रतिष्ठानों में आवश्यक आपात योजना का अनुसरण किया जाता है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो देश के सभी परमाणु प्रतिष्ठानो के लिए आवश्यक आपात योजना उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ङ) क्या विकिरण का जनसंख्या पर कोई दुष्प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी) :(क) देश की सभी परमाणु संस्थापनाओं के लिए आपात स्थिति से निपटने की तैयारी के संबंध में बनाई गई योजनाएं पर्याप्त समझी गई हैं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नही उठता।

(ङ) और (च) यद्यपि आयनकारी विकिरण की उच्च मात्राओं का जनसामान्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है, तथापि, भारत में नाभिकीय संस्थापनाओं के डिजायन गहन सुरक्षा सिद्धांत के आधार पर बनाए गए हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण में विकिरण के उन्मुक्त होने को रोकने के लिए इनमें कई रोधक लगाए गए है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित हुआ है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में विकिरण के प्रभाव को उत्पन्न करने वाली दुर्घटनाएं बहुत ही कम होती हैं। आपात स्थिति से निपटने की तैयारी संबंधी योजनाएं यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बनाई गई हैं कि आम जनता पर विकिरण से पड़ने वाले प्रभाव की मात्रा कम से कम हो।

आम जनता पर पड़ने वाले विकिरण के प्रभाव को घटाने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं वे है—संयंत्र मे उन्मुक्त होने वाली विकिरण सक्रियता की मात्रा का मूल्यांकन करने, पर्यावरण में उसकी गति का पता लगाने, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में वैकिरणिकी स्थितियों का अध्ययन करने के लिए यंत्र लगाना, और यदि आवश्यकता पड़े तो प्रत्युपाय अमल में लाना।